ANNUAL SUMMARY OF YAKUTAT FINFISH

AND

SHELLFISH MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS, 1992

By

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and
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ABSTRACT

The 1992 Yakutat set gillnet fishery produced a cumulative catch of 632,295 salmon which was 114% above the average since 1960. It was the highest catch recorded for the Yakutat area since 1941. It was worth about $5,200,000 to the 165 active permit holders, the second highest value on record. The catch included 313,840 sockeye, 290,343 coho, 2,025 chinook, 7,620 chum and 18,467 pink salmon. Sockeye harvests ranged from above average in the Situk-Ahrnklin, Yakutat Bay, East, Alsek and Lost River fisheries to below average for most of the other areas. The 1992 sockeye harvest of 313,840 was the third highest since statehood and made up 50% of the total salmon harvest in the Yakutat area. The Situk-Ahrnklin catch of 105,154 was the third highest harvest since 1960, and the East River catch of 144,300 was the fourth highest on record. Sockeye escapements were generally above average throughout the Yakutat area. Coho returns to most river systems were above average. The Situk-Ahrnklin fishery was the area's top producer with a catch of 133,957 coho, the highest harvest since 1954. The area's total coho salmon harvest of 290,343 was the highest since 1941 and 90% above the recent 10-year average. The area's chinook salmon harvest was 75% above the recent 10-year average. Chinook non-sale in the Situk-Ahrnklin and Lost Rivers was rescinded after the second week of the season. The Situk-Ahrnklin catch of 1,504 was 308% above average and made up 74% of the total chinook harvest. The pink salmon harvest of 18,467 fish and the chum salmon harvest of 7,620 fish were well below average. Most of the pink salmon (13,552 fish) were caught in the Situk-Ahrnklin fishery incidental to the sockeye harvest. The East River contribution of 6,838 chum salmon accounted for 90% of the Yakutat area chum salmon harvest.

INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW

Yakutat Area Set Gillnet - 1992

The Yakutat set gillnet fishery (Figure 1) produced a cumulative catch of 632,295 salmon, which was 52% above the recent 10-year average (Tables 1 and 2). Sockeye made up 50% of the year's harvest, while coho accounted for 46%. Catches for pink and chum salmon were below average. The chinook salmon harvest of 2,025 was 75% above the recent 10-year average, and chinook non-sale in the Situk and Lost Rivers was rescinded for the second year in a row. The average setnet income of $31,746 was 38% above the previous 10-year average (Table 3).

Sockeye Salmon

The sockeye harvest of 313,840 was 44% above the recent 10-year average. The Situk River catch of 105,154 was the second highest since 1966, and only the third time since 1945 the fishery has recorded a catch of over 100,000 sockeye. The Situk accounted for 33% of the total area harvest. The return-per-spawner (R/S) was approximately 2.8:1. A total of 76,733 sockeye passed through the Situk River Weir, exceeding the escapement goal. The East River sockeye catch of 144,300 was 32% above the recent 5-year average and accounted for 46% of the area harvest. The R/S off a parent year escapement of 38,000 was approximately 4.9:1, the fourth highest on record.

The Alsek River catch of 19,310 was 47% above the recent 5-year average and was the second highest in the past 10 years. The Klukshu Weir sockeye count of 20,215 was slightly above average for the years the weir has been in operation (1976 -1992). The Alsek abundance models predicted slightly higher catch and escapement levels. The Yakutat Bay harvest of 31,706 was 18% above average and was the third highest catch on record. The combined Manby fisheries catch of 4,983 was 72% below average, and the Akwe River catch of 3,034 was 63% below average.

Coho Salmon

The coho harvest of 290,343 was 90% above the recent 10-year average. The Situk River, with a catch of 133,957, and the Tsiu River, with a catch of 92,343, were the peak producers. The Situk, alone, accounted for 46% of the area harvest. The two rivers together recorded 78% of the area harvest. East River and Lost River coho catches were well above average, while most other areas, including the Alsek, Akwe, Italio, and Kaliakh Rivers and the Manby streams were below average in harvest.

Escapement counts ranged from average to above average, depending on the area. Flooding was not a problem this year, and peak escapement counts were obtained for most systems. All streams from Cape Yakataga to 1/2 mile west of the Yahtse, except the Big River and Jetty Creek, remained closed to commercial fishing in 1992. Coho harvests occurred in Jetty Creek, while the Big River was not fished.

Chinook Salmon

The chinook salmon harvest of 2,025 was 75% above the recent 10-year average (Table 2). An abundance model showed that Situk River escapement goals would be met, and chinook non-sale for the Situk and Lost Rivers was rescinded during the third week of the season. The harvest of 1,504 chinook from the Situk was about twice the average. The final weir count of 1,618 large chinook was over twice the escapement goal. The Yakutat Bay catch of 147 chinook was 51% below average.

The Alsek River chinook harvest of 301 was 52% above the recent 5-year average. Catches were affected by the earlier opening date, as most of the harvest was recorded during the first week of the season. The Klukshu Weir escapement of 1,367 chinook was 39% below the recent 10-year average for the weir. Only seven chinook were harvested in the East River, well below the recent 5-year average of 55. The Akwe River catch of 41 chinook was 78% below the recent 5-year average.

Pink Salmon

The pink salmon harvest of 18,467 was 39% below the recent 10-year average (Table 2). The Situk River, with a catch of 13,552, and Yakutat Bay, with a catch of 4,866, accounted for almost 100% of the harvest. The area pink runs were below average. A peak escapement count of 4,500 pinks in Humpback Creek was well below average, and the Humpback Creek area was not opened for commercial harvest. Approximately 62,000 pinks were counted through the Situk Weir. Almost no harvest was recorded from the East, Alsek, Akwe, or Lost Rivers, and none at all from any of the fisheries west of Yakutat Bay.

Chum Salmon

The chum salmon return was also poor. The area harvest of 7,620 was 48% below the recent 10-year average (Table 2). The East River is the only major chum producer in the Yakutat area. The East River catch of 6,838 accounted for 90% of the total harvest and it was 38% below recent 5-year average. Chum escapement was observed in the East River, but chum were mixed with both coho and sockeye, and no separate counts were possible.

Yakutat Area Troll - 1992

The 1992 troll season in the Yakutat area was characterized by early summer openings. Trolling for chinook salmon was open June 1-3 and June 17-19. The harvest landed in Yakutat during the first period was 60 chinook, while 99 chinook salmon were harvested during the second period. This was the fourth consecutive year of June trolling for chinook salmon. The chinook harvest was 66% below the recent 10-year average, while the coho catch was 66% above the recent 10-year average. Overall troll effort was above average, with 104 vessels (28 hand and 76 power) landing in Yakutat (Tables 4, 5, and 6).

A chronology of the Yakutat trolling season is as follows: the winter troll season which had opened on October 1, 1991, for chinook only, closed on April 14 with a catch of 377 recorded from Yakutat Bay. Yakutat Bay is the only portion of the Yakutat area open to trolling during the winter. Trolling reopened at 12:01 am on June 1 for all species of salmon except coho, and again on June 17. On July 1, it opened for all species of salmon. Chinook were allowed to be retained from July 1 through noon, July 4. Chinook returns to the Situk River were strong, and the area off the mouth of the Situk was not closed to the taking of chinook as in 1990. Excellent coho catches in S.E. Alaska eliminated the need for a conservation closure, but a 10-day allocation closure occurred from August 13-22. When the fishery reopened, chinook were allowed to be retained for one day, August 23. On August 7, specific Yakutat restrictions established by the Board of Fisheries several years ago went into effect (Figure 2). These restrictions closed state waters off the mouths of the Situk and Lost Rivers to trolling for the season, and made weekly troll time in other state waters of Yakutat from approximately Grand Plateau Glacier to Sitkagi Bluffs the same as weekly setnet time on the Situk River through September 20, the last day of the summer troll season.

The chinook salmon troll catch of 1,576 was 66% below the recent 10-year average (Table 6). Most of the fish were landed after the chinook closure on July 4. The peak effort week on chinook of 19 hand and 40 power trollers occurred during Statistical Week 35. Trolling accounted for 44% of the chinook landed in Yakutat (Table 7). The winter harvest of 377 chinook was well above the 1991 harvest of 100.

The troll coho catch of 120,822 was 66% above average and accounted for 29% of the coho landed in Yakutat (Table 7). Coho returns were strong to both Southeast Alaska and Yakutat. This allowed, to some extent, a more even distribution of the troll effort. The power troll effort of 76 vessels was 40% above the recent 10-year average of 54, but was well below the effort levels of 1989 and 1990. The peak weekly effort of 71 trollers (16 hand and 55 power trollers) occurred during the first week of September. The total effort of 104 vessels was 28% above the recent 10-year average. Trolling was concentrated in state and federal waters off the Yakutat forelands and in Yakutat Bay. Effort in the waters of the Yakataga District was minimal. Table 8 lists the approximate value of hand and power troll caught chinook and coho landed in Yakutat. The approximate exvessel value of troll caught chinook and coho salmon landed in Yakutat was $1,410,640.

SALMON - YAKUTAT DISTRICT

Alsek River

The Alsek River sockeye salmon run continued to show improvement in 1992. The 1987 parent year index escapement of approximately 9,300 sockeye through the Klukshu Weir produced a catch of 19,310 sockeye and an escapement of 20,215 (Tables 9 and 10). The catch of 19,310 was 47% above the recent 5-year average and was the second highest catch in the last 10 years. The weir count of 20,215 was slightly above the average of 19,282 for the years in which the weir has been operated.

Based on the early run escapement in 1987 of approximately 3,000 sockeye through the Klukshu Weir, the early sockeye return was expected to be average. The initial opening was delayed by emergency order from the first to the second week in June. This opening was limited to one 24-hour period in order to conserve chinook and early run sockeye salmon. Catches and catch per unit of effort (CPUE) were carefully monitored inseason to assess run strength for possible extensions of fishing time. Parent year escapement information and the model projections were also factors in determining the weekly fishing periods. Catch and CPUE improved as the season progressed and fishing time was extended to two days during the second week of the season, and to three days during the third week of the season. Fishing time was reduced to two days during the next three weeks, extended to three days during the third week in July, returned to two days the next week, and extended to four days for the last two weeks of the sockeye season.

The adjustments to the weekly fishing periods relied heavily on fishery performance data, and the decision of whether or not to extend any given period was often based on catch and CPUE figures gathered in-season during that particular period. Both the harvest rate and the regression abundance models, used again this year, tend to become more accurate with time but they are of limited use for management purposes early in the season. The 1987 parent year escapement figures of approximately 3,000 early and 6,000 late run sockeye indicated average early and below average late returns in 1992. During the third week of the season, catch and CPUE were well above average, and fishing time was extended to three days. Catch and CPUE for the next three weeks remained about average. The decision not to extend fishing time during this period was made with the poor late return in mind. Fishing time was eventually added as both the models and the fishery performance continued to show above average returns. Catch and CPUE figures were again affected by the additional effort that was directed toward the Alsek stocks during closed periods on the East River through the third week of July. The Alsek River openings of two and three days coincided with one day openings for the East River during this period. Several setnetters fished the first 24 hours on the East, then switched over to the Alsek to take advantage of the extra fishing time. Indications of good catches and CPUE during the first 24 hours on the Alsek became attenuated as East River fishermen moved into marginal or less productive sets on the Alsek. The peak effort of 26

fishers was recorded during the second week of the season, and effort levels remained high until the East River sockeye run started the last week in July.

The harvest rate and the regression models both overestimated the Klukshu run size. The harvest rate model's final estimate exceeded the actual run size by 7,500 fish, and the regression model estimate by 5,100 fish. Effective escapement through the Klukshu Weir is figured by deducting the Indian food harvest above the weir from the weir totals. A total of 2,256 sockeye were harvested in the food fishery above the weir, leaving an effective escapement of 17,959. The escapement counts for the Tanis River were below average, while the escapement count of 1,000 sockeye in Basin Creek was above average for recent years (Table 10). The Village Creek count of 11,485 sockeye was well above average.

The Klukshu Weir escapement counts have been divided into early and late run segments. The cutoff date between the two segments is August 15. The 1992 early run escapement of 11,791 sockeye was a record. An estimated return-per-spawner (R/S) of approximately 3.8:1 came from the main parent year escapement, in 1987, of slightly over 3,000 sockeye. This R/S figure does not take into account any U.S. harvest. An adjustment of approximately five weeks to allow for travel time from the fishery area to the weir showed that 13,834 sockeye, or 72% of the total harvest, were probably early run fish. If 60% of this catch were Klukshu River fish, then the R/S becomes approximately 6.5:1. The R/S figures for the late run were much lower. Applying the same reasoning, this year's catch and Klukshu escapement from the parent year late run escapement of approximately 6,000 sockeye showed a R/S of about 2:1.

At the present time, these R/S figures are conjecture and must be viewed as an oversimplification. The Klukshu contribution has been estimated at 37% to 60%, and probably varies from year to year. A total drainage enumeration has not been possible. Rates of contributions for other Alsek systems have not been estimated. Annual escapements to Village Creek have been high in the last three years, even given some problems with the fish counter. This year's escapement of 11,485 was a return from a parent year escapement of 1,875, again, without counting any U.S. interception, a R/S of approximately 6.1:1. Early run contributions of U.S. stocks were unknown. Basin Creek is flown only a few times a year, and escapement is usually not seen until late in the season. Tanis River stocks also show up late in the season, but any interception of Tanis stocks occurs in the intertidal area and most of the U.S. commercial effort is too far upstream to have much of an effect on Tanis fish.

The chinook salmon harvest of 301 was 52% above the recent 5-year average and 27% above average for the years 1982-1991. However, it was well below the average since statehood of 885. A total of 204 chinook, or 68% of all the chinook harvested, were caught during the initial 1-day opening. All 204 chinook were sampled for age composition and the results showed that 44% of these fish were jacks. The catch of 7 chinook salmon in the East River was 77% below the recent 5-year average. The Klukshu escapement of 1,285 chinook (after deduction of 82 chinook taken above the weir) was 43% below the 1976-1991 average.

The coho salmon harvest of 3,310 was 20% below the recent 5-year average. Fishing times were maintained at three days per week throughout the coho season. The Alsek was closed during the final

week of the season as a conservation measure. The preliminary Klukshu Weir count of 1,221 was slightly below the average for the years the weir has operated; however, the weir is usually removed prior to completion of the coho run. Coho escapement counts for the Tanis River and Cabin Creek were slightly below average. The chum salmon catch of 136 was 85% below average.

Range markers were used to delineate the commercial surf fishing area on the east side of the river mouth. No markers were placed on the west side due to surf action. Markers used to close the mouths of Williams, Gines, and Emile Creeks were replaced this year, but flood conditions may have removed them again. Markers may need to be replaced in 1993.

East River

The 1992 East River sockeye harvest of 144,300 was the fourth highest catch on record and 32% above the recent 5-year average (Table 11). The East accounted for 46% of the area's sockeye production. The East remained on extended fishing time during the peak of the sockeye season. The peak count of 62 fishers on the river during the second week of August was 30% below the recent 5-year average. The return-per-spawner from the parent year escapement of 38,000 was approximately 4.9:1, the fourth highest on record.

The commercial fishery opened on June 22. Fishing time of one day per week was maintained for the first five weeks of the season because of inadequate escapement. Fishing time was increased to three days for the last week of July as escapement counts built rapidly. An escapement survey on July 31 revealed that levels were within the final desired escapement goal range, and fishing time was increased to five days for the first two weeks of August. Fishing time was reduced to four days for the next two weeks of the season, and was returned to the normal fall fishing time of three days for the coho season.

As is usual for the East River fishery, catch and effort were divided between the three user groups by fishing location: inriver, surf, and ocean (Table 12). The inriver fishers harvested approximately 63% of the sockeye, while the surf fishers harvested approximately 36%. The surf nets were most effective during the peak week of the sockeye run, the first week of August. Of the 51,161 sockeye harvested that week, surf fishers accounted for approximately 51% and inriver fishers accounted for approximately 49%. Effort in the ocean area was minimal in 1992, and ocean fishers accounted for less than 1% percent of the sockeye harvest.

The Doame River sockeye escapement counts were above average. Of the 900 sockeye seen in the Doame system during a survey flight on June 29, 750 were observed in Lower Doame Lake. The East River escapement counts built slowly until the last week of July, but improved rapidly from that point on. An aerial survey on August 23 revealed a final escapement count of 43,000 sockeye (Table 13). This count exceeded the sockeye escapement goal range of 25,000 to 35,000 by about 25%. The R/S in the East River

was approximately 4.9:1, well above the average R/S of approximately 3.9:1 (Table 14). The 1992 inriver return of 187,300 sockeye came from a parent year escapement of approximately 38,000.

A peak count of 26 setnetters fished the surf area during the second week of August. With the exception of the four or five nets in the immediate vicinity of the mouth, all of the gear in the surf area consisted of pulley systems. The majority of these pulley systems were located to the west of the river mouth for a distance of approximately 3/4 of a mile. No markers were placed on either side of the mouth to delineate the pulley-free zone of 100 yards, and no pulley systems were observed within the 100-yard limit.

The East River coho salmon catch of 21,550 was 145% above the recent 5-year average. It was a new record, exceeding the previous record catch of 20,148 recorded in 1988. Effort levels remained high during the early part of the run as sockeye were still being targeted. The peak count of 34 fishers during the last week of August was about average. Effort levels remained high through the middle of September and fishing time was maintained at the normal 3-day period for the last six weeks of the season. The river was open, but not fished, during the final two weeks of the season. A peak escapement count of 3,700 coho was recorded in the Doame River on September 21, and this count was above average. As coho, chum, and sockeye were mixed during the fall escapement surveys, coho were noted, but not counted, in the East River.

The chum salmon catch of 6,838 was 38% below the recent 5-year average of 11,095. The East is the only major chum producer in Yakutat, and this catch accounted for 90% of the area's harvest. As chum salmon were mixed with sockeye and coho salmon, no separate counts of chums were made.

Akwe River

This year marked the third year in a row of poor sockeye production for the Akwe River. The sockeye salmon harvest of 3,034 was 63% below the recent 5-year average (Table 15), and the poorest catch since 1978. The Akwe opened on June 22 for 1.5 days. Four setnetters were observed fishing during this initial opening, but no catch was recorded. Effort remained well below historical levels and fishing time was set at the normal 2.5 days for the next two weeks of the season. Catches and CPUE dropped to below average and fishing time was reduced to, and remained at, one day for the last five weeks of the sockeye season. The reduced fishing period of one day remained in effect through August 15 to assist sockeye escapement. A peak count of six setnetters fished the Akwe during the third week of the season. This was the second lowest level recorded in the past 10 years and 50% below the recent average of 12. The chinook harvest of 41 was 78% below the previous 5-year average.

Aerial surveys of the Akwe in recent years have been of little value in determining escapement due to the turbidity of the river. The river was flown as a matter of routine on trips between Yakutat and Dry Bay

throughout the sockeye season. These flights revealed net counts, but no fish were seen. A float trip conducted by the U.S.Forest Service (USFS) on August 6-8 revealed 30 sockeye in Swanson Creek. Both chinook and sockeye were seen in the main stem, but not counted due to the turbidity of the river.

During the coho salmon season, fishing time was set at two days until the final three weeks of the season. CPUE at this time was above average, and the river was open to three days fishing time for the final three weeks. The coho salmon harvest of 3,402 was 62% below the recent 5-year average (Table 15). Effort during the coho season remained well below historical levels, with a peak count of five fishers during the last week of September. The Akwe was not fished for coho during the first week of the season and effort levels remained low until the third week in September.

Markers were placed on the Akwe 1/2 mile upstream of the mid-tide level to reduce the problem of fishing mixed stocks of Italio and Akwe fish in the common mouth area. The catch of 13 chum salmon was well below average for the Akwe, and did not indicate a great interception of Italio chums. Some straying of all species occurs, and it is likely that some Italio-bound salmon are intercepted in the Akwe River fishery.

Italio River

The New Italio, the main channel of the river, was not opened to commercial fishing in 1992. The Middle Italio was open for three days each for the last three weeks of the coho season, while the Old Italio was open for three days each for the last two weeks of the season. The Old Italio was not fished this year. The Middle Italio was fished during the final two weeks of the season. The coho harvest of 870 was 45% below the previous 5-year average (Table 16).

Sockeye escapement counts, while still well below historical levels, showed considerable improvement over the counts of recent years (Table 17). A float trip conducted by the USFS on July 22-23 revealed 2,000 sockeye spawning in Italio Lake and another 2,500 in the New Italio. The count of 4,500 sockeye is the highest for the system since 1987.

The peak escapement count of 3,800 coho in the Middle Italio River was above average. The peak count of 1,750 in the Old Italio River was average. The peak counts for both systems were revealed in the final survey of the season on September 21. Most of the commercial fishing activity on the Middle Italio occurred after this date, and it is possible that some of the fish seen during that survey were harvested; however, the final escapement was deemed adequate. Upstream markers were used in both the Old and Middle Italio Rivers to delineate closed water areas.

Dangerous River

The Dangerous River was fished by fewer than three setnetters in 1992, and all catch records are confidential. A comparison of catch records for recent years when catches were not confidential is found in Table 18. A flight on July 31 revealed an escapement of 50 sockeye to a clear tributary located about half way between the mouth and the Dangerous River Bridge. No surveys were conducted of the upper Dangerous.

Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet

The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery (referred to for the sake of concision as "the Situk River fishery") in 1992 recorded excellent catches of chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon, and a below average catch of pink salmon (Table 19). This year, the Situk fishery, alone, generated 39% of the area's setnet income (Table 20). The Situk fishery exvessel value of slightly over $2,000,000 was second only to the 1988 record value of $2,600,000 (Table 21). The chinook return was strong, and commercial fishers were allowed to retain and sell part of their chinook harvest for the second year in a row. The sockeye harvest of 105,154 was 23% above the recent 5-year average. It was the second highest catch since 1966, and the second year in a row of a harvest of more than 100,000 sockeye. The Situk sockeye catch accounted for 34% of the Yakutat area harvest and was exceeded only by the East River catch. The Situk coho harvest of 133,957 was 152% above average and the highest catch since 1954. The Situk accounted for 46% of all coho harvested in Yakutat. The pink salmon catch of 13,552 was 21% below average. Sockeye and chinook escapements exceeded the escapement goals. The pink escapement peak count was below average, but considered adequate. Coho escapement counts were well above average.

For the fifth year in a row, the Situk Weir was placed in the lower river and used for inseason management of the sockeye and chinook fisheries (Table 22). The weir washed out once during steelhead emigration and was relocated approximately 30 feet upstream. The weir was maintained without further washout problems until the end of the sockeye season.

Chinook Salmon

A comprehensive management plan for Situk River chinook salmon was implemented for the first time in 1991 and was used for the second year in 1992. This plan mandated various chinook conservation measures based on an ascending scale of projected escapement through the Situk Weir (see 5 ACC 30.365). A projected escapement of 750 large chinook through the weir by ADF&G is necessary before commercial fishermen would be allowed to retain and sell the fish. A chinook non-sale policy was implemented for the first two weeks of the season. All setnetters were asked to work their gear frequently,

and to release live chinook. Setnetters were allowed to retain dead chinook for their own use, and were required to report the dead chinook on fish tickets. The total reported catch was 51 large (>28 inches) and 9 small (<28 inches) chinook. Approximately 11% of the large chinook that passed through the weir were net-marked. This compares to 51% in 1989 and 48% in 1990, two years in which the chinook non-sale was in effect for the entire season, and to 37% in 1991 when the policy was in effect for the first three weeks of the season. These data indicate some survival of netted and released fish. The spawning success of netted and released fish is still unknown.

The return of chinook was strong, and more than 750 large chinook were projected to pass through the weir by the second week of the season. Beginning with the last week of June, fishers were allowed to retain and sell chinook. The chinook harvest of 1,504 was 167% above the average for the 10 years prior to the implementation of the non-sale policy in 1989. It was the third highest harvest on record for the Situk. The final weir count of 1,985 chinook, consisted of 1,618 large spawners, 236 2-ocean jacks, and 131 1-ocean jacks. Deducting a known mortality of 87 large spawners above the weir, due primarily to sport fishing, left a spawning escapement of 1,531. Records of the sport harvest above the weir were incomplete, and the actual harvest may be on the order of 200 large fish. The spawning success rate of hooked and released fish is unknown.

Sockeye Salmon

The Ahrnklin River end of the estuary was opened by emergency order on June 11 for a 24-hour period. Regulatory markers were placed in both Divide Slough and in the estuary approximately two miles east of the western tip of Black Sand Island. A total of 60 setnetters fished in the open area harvesting 1,266 sockeyes. In 1991, during a similar Ahrnklin River opening in this week, 11,468 sockeye were harvested by 50 fishers in 2.5 days. The 1990 opening of 2.5 days for the same week was not confined to the Ahrnklin River end of the estuary, but it was determined that over 90% of the 9,238 sockeye harvested were of Ahrnklin origin. The 1990 Ahrnklin River escapement counts were excellent, but the 1991 count was poor, and indications were that Ahrnklin stocks may have been over-fished last year. The one day opening this year was a conservative response to the 1991 opening. The sockeye return to the Ahrnklin was not as strong as in the previous two years. This year's harvest was well below the harvest of 1990 and 1991. Two aerial surveys of the Ahrnklin were conducted but no escapement was observed. A float trip on June 28 revealed 2,200 sockeye at the confluence of the Antlen and Ahrnklin Rivers (Table 24). This peak count was about half the average peak count since 1987.

The entire Situk-Ahrnklin estuary opened to commercial fishing on June 15. By regulation, fishing time was set at 2.5 days during this week. Catch and escapement continued to build from this point on, and fishing time was extended to 3.5 days during the last week of June. Fishing time was further extended to 4.5 and 5.5 days during the next two weeks. At this time, indications were that the run was beginning to taper off and fishing time was curtailed to 3.5 days during the week of July 12 as a conservation measure. On July 18, an unexpected wave of almost 13,000 sockeye passed through the weir. In one 2-hour period about 9,000 sockeye were passed. This was over twice the previous 1-day high for number

of sockeye through the weir since 1989. After this wave of sockeye, it was apparent that the escapement goal of 40,000 - 55,000 would be exceeded, and the Situk fishery stayed open to commercial harvest through noon Thursday, August 13. Allowable gear was increased from one to two 20 fathom nets from July 24 through Monday, August 10. Time and allowable gear were returned to normal in time for the fall coho fishery. A peak count of 96 setnetters fished the Situk. This effort level was 25% above the recent 5-year average, and was the highest level recorded since 1974.

A total of 76,733 sockeye passed through the Situk Weir prior to its removal on August 6. This count exceeded the upper end of the escapement goal by 21,000 fish. The total return of sockeye to the Situk was calculated by adding inriver catch, escapement and subsistence catch to half of the catches of the interceptive fisheries in Yakutat Bay, Manby Shore, and the Lost River, and by deducting the Ahrnklin River sockeye catch from the total. The 1992 return of 204,125 came primarily from the 1987 escapement of 72,720, yielding a return-per-spawner (R/S) of 2.8:1. The 1991 R/S was also 2.8:1 from a parent year escapement of 71,543 fish. Though these escapements also exceeded the escapement goal by about 17,000 fish, these return figures were considerably better than the Situk's 10-year average of 1.6:1.

Emigrant steelhead were monitored at the Situk Weir during the sockeye season. The Situk Weir was out of commission from May 4 to May 18, and the number of emigrant steelhead during this time is unknown. A total of 2,974 steelhead were counted down stream through the weir while it was intact. A total of 2,624 steelhead, or 88% of the count, was through the weir by June 14, one day prior to the initial commercial opening for the entire estuary. Interception of adult steelhead in the commercial fishery totaled approximately 24 fish.

Coho Salmon

The return of coho to the Situk-Ahrnklin was strong. The harvest of 133,957 coho was the highest since 1954, and was almost 34,000 fish more than the next highest catch during that period of time, 100,186 in 1955. Effort remained above average for most of the season. A peak count of 81 setnetters fished the Situk during the third week of September. This was one of the highest efforts for coho on record. Effort remained above average through the end of the season.

Fishing time was set at three days for the first two weeks of the season. Catches indicated the strong return, and fishing time was increased to four days for the final six weeks of the season. A float trip on September 29 revealed a peak escapement count of 13,820 coho. This was one of the highest counts ever recorded in the Situk. Final escapement was estimated to be above average. No coho were seen on a float of the Old Situk conducted on September 16, but this was early for observing coho in this tributary. A survey of the Ahrnklin River on September 4 revealed 1,000 coho, and a survey of the Antlen River, a tributary of the Ahrnklin, on September 22, revealed 2,200 coho.

Pink and Chum Salmon

The pink salmon harvest of 13,552 was 21% below the recent 5-year average. As area-wide pink salmon harvests were below average, this catch accounted for 73% of all pinks caught in the Yakutat area. A total of 61,742 pinks were counted through the Situk Weir before it was removed. No other escapement surveys were conducted. The chum salmon harvest of 389 was 43% below the recent 5-year average.

Lost River

The Lost River was opened on June 15. The catch of 3,170 sockeye salmon was 19% above the recent 5-year average, and marked the fourth year in a row of above average catches (Table 24). To some extent, this has been a function of increased fishing time on the Lost as a result of the strength of the Situk River sockeye run. The initial opening was 2.5 days. As time was added to the Situk fishing periods, time was also added to the Lost, and the river was open to 4.5 days for two weeks of the season. Fishing time was then reduced to 2.5 and 3.5 days to assist the Lost River escapement. Fishing time was returned to 2.5 days during the fourth week of July. Documenting early escapement has proven difficult and a peak count of 737 sockeye was not recorded until September 14 (Table 25).

Chinook salmon non-sale was rescinded for the Lost River during the third week of the season. The chinook harvest of 20 was 11% above average, but the average includes one year, 1990, when chinook non-sale remained in effect throughout the season. The harvest of 20 chinook was average for all other years during this period.

The coho salmon catch of 10,244 was 115% above the recent 5-year average and the second highest catch since 1964. The fishery was extended to four days for the last five weeks of the season. A peak effort level of five setnetters fished the Lost during the first week of September. A peak escapement count of 4,235 coho was recorded on September 16 during a USFS float trip of Tawah Creek. The roadside and airport runway drainage ditches that feed Tawah Creek continued to fill with coho into November. Escapement for the Lost River drainage was above average.

Yakutat Bay

The Yakutat Bay sockeye catch of 31,706 was 18% above the recent 5-year average, and the third highest catch on record (Table 26). Along with the Situk River, the southern half of Yakutat Bay opened on June 11 for one day. Fishing time was increased to 2.5 days during the second week of the season. Fishing time was increased as the Situk sockeye run built, and the Bay fishery was extended to a 4.5-day weekly fishing period for the fourth and fifth weeks of the season. The Bay was not extended beyond 4.5 days

in any week to afford some protection to stocks bound for systems other than the Situk. Catches in the fisheries that harvest primarily Situk River origin sockeye were about half of their averages for this time, and fishing time for the Bay was reduced to 2.5 days during the second week of July. Fishing time was increased to 3.5 days during the third week in July. Fishing periods for all the Situk origin interceptive fisheries were returned to 2.5-day openings beginning the fourth week of July.

During the first three weeks of July 21,862 sockeye, or 69% of the harvest, was caught. These catches were preceded by a very poor fourth week catch of 367 sockeye. The peak weekly catch of 9,822 sockeye, and the peak effort level of 32 fishers, was recorded during the third week of July. This effort level was 26% below the recent 5-year average.

The coho salmon catch of 6,567 was 55% above the recent 5-year average, and the highest catch recorded since 1955. Fishing time was set at three days for the first four weeks of the season, and extended to four days for the next four weeks of the season. Both catch and effort dropped sharply, and fishing time was reduced to three days for the final two weeks of the season. The chinook salmon harvest of 147 was 51% below the recent 5-year average.

Pink salmon returns to Humpback Creek were not strong, hence the creek was not fished for pinks in 1992. A peak escapement count of 4,500 pinks was recorded on August 21 (Table 27). This count was less than half the escapement goal of 10,000 pinks. The Yakutat Bay pink salmon harvest of 4,866 was 80% below the recent 5-year average. One of those years, 1988, recorded a harvest of almost 100,000 fish. This year's harvest of 4,866 is only slightly below average.

Manby Fisheries

The combined Manby Shore fisheries sockeye harvest of 4,983 was 72% below the previous 5-year average (Table 28). The coho catch of 8,112 was 29% below the 5-year average. Sockeye catches from the Manby Shore Ocean fishery totaled 4,526 and accounted for 91% of the catch (Table 29). Almost all the coho were harvested from the stream fisheries. Catches for individual streams were not compiled separately prior to 1986.

The Manby Shore Ocean fishery opened on June 15; the inside fisheries on June 22. The ocean fishery remained on a normal fishing schedule of 2.5 days for the first week of the season. Fishing was then extended to 3.5 days for the fourth week of June, and to 4.5 days for the next two weeks due to the strength of the Situk sockeye run. A peak count of 16 setnetters fished during the second week of the season. This effort level was slightly above average. Sudden Stream remained on the normal fishing time of 2.5 days throughout the sockeye season. An interesting statistic was the 4.35 lb weight average of the Sudden Stream sockeye. This compared to the 5.7 lb average of sockeye harvested in the Manby Shore Ocean fishery. It is highly probable that not very many Sudden Stream sockeye were harvested in the

ocean fishery, contrary to the thinking of some Manby Shore fishermen that believe their catches are interceptions of the Sudden Stream stocks.

Manby Stream, Spoon River, Sudden Stream, and Esker Creek were all fished for coho in 1992 (Tables 30 and 31). Manby Stream and Esker Creek accounted for 96% of the coho harvest for the area. Escapement counts were limited due to the glacial nature of most of the Manby area streams. The peak count of 1,030 coho in Esker Creek was above average. The peak escapement count of 1,200 coho in Manby Stream was also above average. The count of 850 coho in Spoon River was below average (Table 32).

Yahtse River to Icy Bay

Fewer than three setnetters fished the Yana River and Jetty Creek for coho in 1992, and all catch records are confidential. The Big River and the Yahtse River were not fished. Jetty Creek was open for the final five weeks of the season, while the Big River was open for the final four weeks. Escapement counts for the Yana River were below average, and the river was closed to fishing during the final two weeks of the season. Markers were placed approximately 1,300 yards upstream from the mouths of both Big River and Jetty Creek.

Escapement counts for Jetty Creek and the Big River were above average. A flight on September 22 revealed the peak count for both systems. A total of 5,200 coho were seen in the Big River, and 6,000 coho were seen in Jetty Creek. A peak escapement count of 600 coho was seen in the Yana River on September 10, while a later count on September 22 revealed only 100 coho. A total of 500 coho were seen in the Yahtse River tributaries on the September 22 flight (Table 33).

SALMON - YAKATAGA DISTRICT

The Yakataga District, including the Kaliakh River, opened on June 17. The Tsiu River remained closed until coho season to protect the relatively small sockeye population in that system, but all other Yakataga systems were open throughout the sockeye season. Seal River, to the west of the Tsiu River, was fished for sockeye by fewer than three fishers, thus all catch records are confidential. Coho salmon catches for the Tsiu River were the highest on record, while coho catches for the Kaliakh River were below average. The total harvest for the Yakataga District was 97,195 coho, or 33% of the catch for the Yakutat area. The Kiklukh River, locally referred to as Eight Mile Creek, and the Tashalich River were not fished by setnetters in 1992.

Kaliakh River

The Kaliakh River was opened initially for coho on August 17, two days prior to the Tsiu River opening. The Kaliakh was not fished until the first week of September. The coho catch of 4,138 was 65% below the recent 5-year average. (Table 34). A peak count of six setnetters fished the river during the first and second weeks of September. This effort level was 60% below average. All of these setnetters also fished the Tsiu River, and switched to the Kaliakh during closed periods on the Tsiu. Effort levels were affected by the lack of logistical support on the Kaliakh. Area buying operations were centered on the ocean spit west of the Tsiu River which required the transport of Kaliakh fish to, and across, the Tsiu. Effort was limited to those few permit holders who were able to transport their own fish.

Normal fishing time of three days was maintained for the first three weeks of the coho season. No effort was recorded for the first two weeks. Effort levels remained low while fishery performance data indicated that an increase in fishing time was warranted, and time was increased to four days during the second week of September. Fishing time returned to three days for the following weeks, and remained at three days for the remainder of the season. The Kaliakh was not fished during the third week of September, and was not fished for the final two weeks of the season.

Escapement surveys for the Kaliakh are limited due to the remoteness of the spawning tributaries and the fact that fish do not usually appear until after the fishery closes. A flight on September 20 revealed 2,600 coho in the Kultieth River, the main spawning tributary (Table 35). Another 800 coho were seen in the mouth of the Chiuki River, locally referred to as Stink Creek, and 1,500 were seen in the main stem of the Kaliakh at the outlets of small spawning tributaries. Uncounted coho were also observed swirling and finning in the glacial waters of the Kaliakh. Final escapement was estimated to be average to above average.

Tsiu River

The Tsiu River coho catch of 92,343 was the highest catch on record and 104% above the previous 5-year average. The Tsiu accounted for 95% of the Yakataga District harvest; second only to that of the Situk River in the Yakutat area. The river remained closed during the sockeye season, as in past years, to protect the small sockeye population.

The Tsiu River opened on August 19 for one 24-hour period. The following week's fishing time was extended twice, once to make up for lost fishing time due to inclement weather, and once because escapement counts warranted an extra day. Total fishing time for that week was four days. Escapement counts remained good from that point on, and fishing time was maintained at three days per week for the remainder of the season. A peak effort of 23 setnetters fished the river during the second week of

September. The effort level was 23% below the recent 5-year average. The Tsiu was not fished during the final week of the season.

A flight on September 20 revealed a peak escapement count of 26,300 coho (Table 37). Of these, 22,000 were observed in the Tsiu lagoon, and 4,300 were seen in the Tsivat River. Later escapement surveys were hindered by inclement weather and flood conditions. Escapement levels remained ahead of schedule during most of the season, and the final escapement was considered to be above average.

In the Yakutat area the use of pulley systems has been most prevalent on the East and Tsiu Rivers, and four to six pulley systems were again used on the Tsiu throughout the season. Pulley systems were also used to fish the ocean area outside the 1/2 mile perimeter during closed periods on the Tsiu. As it constitutes part of the remainder of the district, this area has allowable gear of 25 fathoms, rather than the 15 fathoms allowed for the Tsiu. Four setnetters fished this area in a two week period and 711 coho were landed. This ocean area was immediately adjacent to the overflow channel of the Tsivat River, a migratory waterway during flood stage. It is likely that most or all of the coho caught in this area were of Tsiu/Tsivat origin. The Tsivat overflow channel was also fished this year. The subsistence period for the Tsiu was changed by emergency order to a 12-hour period on Sunday of each week to avoid any conflict with possible commercial openings on Saturday.

Fish buying and flying activity has shifted in recent years from the east side of the Tsiu to the spit on the west side. The traditional east-side runways now remain under water for much of the season and are unusable. The spit on the west side can accommodate the DC-3 and C-46 aircraft which were used to haul fish this year. The use of the west side as a staging area means that all Kaliakh fish and some Tsiu fish must be taken across the Tsiu. Some setnetters used skiffs for this purpose, but several also used 4-wheelers with trailers. The ATV activity will likely continue, but the crossing of an anadromous fish stream by any vehicle requires a Title 16 permit. Permission to cross would most likely not be given during this critical stage (the spawning immigration) of salmon life history.

Tashalich and Kiklukh Rivers

The Tashalich and Kiklukh Rivers were not fished by setnetters in 1992. An escapement survey conducted on September 15 revealed a peak count of 5,900 coho in the Kiklukh River, while a survey flown on October 2 revealed a peak count of 600 coho in the Tashalich River (Table 38). Escapements were above average for both systems.

YAKUTAT AREA SUBSISTENCE AND PERSONAL USE - 1992

In 1992, 133 subsistence permits were issued for the Yakutat area (Table 39). This was down one permit from the 134 permits issued in 1991. No personal use permits were issued in the Yakutat area in 1992.

The area-wide extrapolated subsistence catch of 553 chinook was 46% above average (Table 40). Approximately 59% of the chinook harvest came from the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet, while the remainder came from the Akwe, Alsek and Ahrnklin Rivers, and Yakutat Bay. A total of approximately 60 chinook were taken by commercial fishers during the Situk River commercial fishery prior to the removal of the non-sale restriction.

The area-wide extrapolated subsistence catch of 5,513 sockeye was 75% above average. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet accounted for 82% of the sockeye harvest and 76% of the coho harvest. The area-wide extrapolated coho harvest of 3,645 was 212% above average.

YAKUTAT AREA SHELLFISH - 1992

Dungeness Crab

Dungeness crab is the major shellfish species harvested in the Yakutat area. The 1992 harvest of Dungeness crab was about 1,368,734 lbs. This was 51% below the 1991 harvest of approximately 2,800,000 lbs. A total of 220 landings were made by the 47 vessels (7 local, 40 non-local) participating in the fishery. The average price was about $0.90/lb for an exvessel value of approximately $1,231,861.

Tanner Crab

A total of four boats (3 local, 1 non-local) fished Tanner crab in 1992. A total of 27 landings were made, and the harvest was 37,347 lbs. The average price was $2.20/lb for an exvessel value of approximately $82,163.

King Crab

Fewer than three vessels fished king crab in the 1991-1992 season, thus all catch information is confidential.

Shrimp

A preliminary total of 57 landings were made by nine boats that pot-fished shrimp in 1992. The harvest was 3,286 lbs. Landings were made in all months except March, April and September. As fewer than three vessels trawled for shrimp in 1992, the catches are confidential.

Scallops

Seven boats fished for scallops in 1992. The catch of approximately 1,000,000 lbs was twice the harvest reported in 1991. The average price was approximately $4.00/lb, and the total exvessel value of the fishery was approximately $4,000,000.

1992 HALIBUT

The 1992 halibut season consisted of two 24-hour periods (noon to noon): June 8-9 and September 7-8, and one 48-hour period October 5-7. Weather was not a factor for the first two openings, but it did affect the third opening. A trip limit was in effect for both the second and third openings. The total catch of 720,419 lbs was 35% below the 1991 harvest of 1,104,000 lbs. An average price of $0.95/lb resulted in an exvessel value of $684,398, which was 67% below the 1991 value.

1992 BLACKCOD (SABLEFISH)

The Eastern Gulf of Alaska regulatory area for blackcod includes the Southeast, East Yakutat, and West Yakutat management areas, and extends roughly from Dixon Entrance to Valdez. Yakutat is located between the East and West Yakutat management areas. All three areas opened on May 15. Weather was not a factor. A total of 2,000,422 lbs were landed in Yakutat. This was about 8,000 lbs more than the 1991 delivery. The total exvessel value was about $3,400,717. The average price was $1.75/lb for dressed fish over 5 lbs, and $1.45/lb for dressed fish under 5 lbs.

Table 1. Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat area set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 1992.

Week	Ending Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
24	6/13	209	3,483	0	1	0	3,693
25	6/20	75	8,314	3	1	8	8,401
26	6/27	388	18,974	1	1	18	19,382
27	7/04	490	26,572	2	23	18	27,105
28	7/11	523	37,020	12	201	32	37,788
29	7/18	156	23,376	48	534	20	24,134
30	7/25	101	37,647	389	2,763	117	41,017
31	8/01	59	36,004	390	4,741	88	41,282
32	8/08	12	57,367	459	4,734	540	63,112
33	8/15	6	30,240	865	2,722	859	34,692
34	8/22	1	19,382	13,042	2,322	2,224	36,971
35	8/29	3	12,640	28,619	395	1,865	43,522
36	9/05	0	2,285	65,631	28	1,088	69,032
37	9/12	0	460	71,132	0	532	72,124
38	9/19	2	62	61,671	1	183	61,919
39	9/26	0	11	33,323	0	28	33,362
40	10/3	0	3	13,783	0	0	13,786
41	10/10	0	0	973	0	0	973
Totals		2,025	313,840	290,343	18,467	7,620	632,295

Table 2. Ten year comparison of Yakutat area setnet effort and salmon harvest.

Year	Effort	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1982	149	1,424	211,895	148,384	9,506	5,837	377,046	313
1983	131	812	155,545	80,974	23,615	11,119	272,035	292
1984	137	944	102,274	182,720	19,387	31,838	337,163	284
1985	149	1,146	236,582	202,166	16,070	12,399	468,363	338
1986	153	1,341	151,672	91,284	7,183	16,635	268,115	359
1987	155	1,766	258,884	126,103	12,690	14,744	414,187	442
1988	160	894	162,188	205,866	120,205	29,247	518,400	466
1989	164	810	329,563	176,847	59,319	16,238	582,777	517
1990	161	664	344,461	148,890	30,839	5,813	530,667	517
1991	162	1,750	229,854	166,380	3,051	2,979	404,014	544
Ave.	152	1,155	218,292	152,964	30,187	14,685	417,277	407
1992	165	2,025	313,840	290,343	18,467	7,620	632,295	529
Deviation*								
1992	+9%	+75%	+44%	+90%	-39%	-48%	+52%	+30%

* Deviation from a 10-year average.

Table 3. Total average earnings from commercial fishing, excluding shellfish, Yakutat area, 1975-1992.

Year	Total Finfish Income [a]	Total Salmon Troll Income	Total Salmon Setnet Income	No. of Active Setnet Permits	Aver. Earning Per Setnet Permit	Previous 10 Year Aver. Setnet Income	Total Setnet-Troll Salmon Income
1975	$ 737,270 [b]	$ 29,185 [c]	$ 708,085	104	$ 6,809	-	$ 737,270
1976	1,252,865 [b]	33,082 [c]	1,219,783	125	9,758	-	1,252,865
1977	2,155,718 [b]	89,108 [c]	2,066,610	130	15,897	-	2,155,718
1978	3,066,121 [b]	396,330	2,669,791	151	17,681	-	3,066,121
1979	3,317,191	70,016	3,168,975	166	17,762	-	3,238,991
1980	2,090,752 [b]	161,000	1,929,752	150	12,059	-	2,090,752
1981	2,428,949 [b]	101,820	2,327,129	152	15,310	-	2,428,949
1982	2,908,629	672,490	2,084,139	149	13,988	-	2,756,629
1983	1,553,472	82,313	1,273,159	131	9,719	-	1,355,472
1984	3,128,096 [d]	560,307	2,375,789	137	17,341	-	2,936,096
1985	4,268,029 [d]	879,932	3,010,579	149	20,205	$13,632	3,890,511
1986	6,019,829	988,055	1,981,807	153	12,953	14,972	2,969,862
1987	9,767,778	1,180,928	5,077,589	155	32,759	15,292	6,258,517
1988	19,026,072	1,601,344	8,944,228	160	55,901	16,978	10,545,572
1989	11,220,922	1,214,305	4,174,510	164	25,454	20,800	5,388,815
1990	10,691,082	1,203,003	4,493,681	161	27,911	21,569	5,696,684
1991	7,665,394	530,387	2,248,558	162	13,880	23,155	2,778,945
1992	10,747,823	1,424,650	5,238,058	165	31,746	23,011	6,662,708

[a] Through 1985, data includes salmon setnet, salmon hand and power troll, and halibut. Starting in 1986, data also includes blackcod.

[b] Excludes halibut, thus is salmon only (no blackcod harvest before 1984).

[c] Hand troll only; no power troll data, or no power trolling done

[d] Excludes blackcod landings of 178,000 lb in 1984, 52,000 lb in 1985, by non-local boats.

Table 4. Harvest of chinook salmon in the Yakutat area troll fishery by fishing period, 1992.

Week	Ending Date	Hand Boats	Hand Catch	Power Boats	Power Catch	Total Boats	Total Catch
23	6/06	3	43	1	17	4	60
25	6/20	6	60	2	39	8	99
27	7/04	9	79	12	970	21	1,049
35	8/29	19	38	40	330	59	368
Totals		37	220	55	1,356	92	1,576

Table 5. Harvest of coho salmon in the Yakutat area troll fishery by fishing period, 1992.

Week	Ending Date	Hand Boats	Hand Catch	Power Boats	Power Catch	Total Boats	Total Catch
27	7/04	6	9	3	71	9	80
28	7/11	3	0	9	263	12	263
29	7/18	3	165	1	784	4	949
30	7/25	7	490	2	781	9	1,271
31	8/01	11	673	4	2,874	15	3,547
32	8/08	6	239	11	4,883	17	5,122
33	8/15	9	465	21	20,010	30	20,475
35	8/29	19	4,296	40	23,893	59	28,194
36	9/05	16	2,070	55	33,046	71	35,116
37	9/12	12	701	39	21,385	51	22,086
38	9/19	11	749	5	2,975	16	3,724
Totals		103	9,857	190	110,965	293	120,822

Table 6. Harvest comparison of chinook and coho salmon in the Yakutat area troll fishery, 1982-1992.

Year	Chinook	Coho	Total	Hand	Power	Total
1982	1,118	68,300	69,418	30	55	85
1983	1,430	11,246	12,676	21	6	27
1984	746	40,600	41,346	26	23	49
1985	3,857	78,021	81,878	34	27	61
1986	5,197	90,428	95,625	32	59	91
1987	7,424	53,368	60,792	21	67	88
1988	5,641	54,383	60,024	33	48	81
1989*	7,303	128,323	135,676	29	99	128
1990*	8,808	89,318	98,126	30	107	137
1991*	4,207	43,328	47,535	19	48	67
Ave.	4,573	72,732	77,310	28	54	81
1992*	1,576	120,822	122,398	28	76	104
Deviation*						
1992	-66%	+66%	+58%	0	+40%	+28%

* From 1989 to the present, the number of hand and power trollers in this table represent the total number of vessels that made landings in Yakutat. The numbers presented here may not necessarily represent the total number of vessels that fished in the Yakutat area.

* Deviation from a 10-year average.

Table 7. Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat area setnet fishery by fishing area, 1992.

Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Alsek	301	19,310	3,310	1	136	23,058
East	7	144,300	21,550	6	6,838	172,701
Akwe	41	3,034	3,402	1	13	6,491
Italio	0	0	870	0	0	870
Dangerous	*	*	*	*	*	*
Situk	1,504	105,154	133,957	13,552	389	254,556
Lost	20	3,170	10,244	33	1	13,468
Yakutat Bay	147	31,706	6,567	4,866	236	43,522
Manby Shore	5	4,526	2	7	4	4,544
Manby Stream	0	122	3,795	0	1	3,918
Spoon	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sudden	*	*	*	*	*	*
Esker	0	18	3,960	0	0	3,978
Yahtse	Not fished					
Yana	*	*	*	*	*	*
Jetty Creek	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kaliakh	0	0	4,138	0	0	4,138
Tsiu	0	57	92,343	0	1	92,401
Tashalich	Not fished					
Kiklukh	Not fished					
Totals	2,025	313,840	290,343	18,467	7,620	632,295
Troll	1,576		120,822			122,398
Catch	3,601	313,840	411,165	18,467	7,620	754,693

* Fewer than 3 permits, all catch figures are confidential

Table 8. Exvessel dollar value of Yakutat fisheries to fishermen, 1992.[a]

	Salmon		
Species	Setnet	Troll (Hand)	Troll (Power)
Chinook	$ 36,637	$ 6,600	$ 40,680
Sockeye	2,824,680		
Coho	2,333,840	112,370	1,265,000
Pink	13,569		
Chum	29,332		
Total	5,238,058	118,970	1,305,680
Total Halibut			$ 684,398
Total Blackcod			3,400,717
Total Dungeness			1,231,861
Total Scallops			4,000,000
Total Finfish Income			$ 10,747,823
Total Shellfish Income			5,231,861
Total Fishing Income			15,979,684

[a] Figures used to calculate values: Setnet (chinook, 32,422 lbs @ $1.13/lb; sockeye, 1,921,551 lbs @ $1.47/lb; coho, 2,775,962 lbs @ $0.84/lb; pink 75,385 lbs @ $0.18/lb, chum 69,823 lbs @ $0.43/lb); Troll catch landed in Yakutat (chinook 16,272 lbs @ $2.50/lb; coho 918,247 lbs @ $1.50/lb) Halibut 720,419 lbs @ $0.95/lb; Blackcod 2,000,422 lbs @ $1.70/lb.; Dungeness crab 1,368,734 lbs @ $0.90/lb; Scallops 1,000,000 lbs @ $4.00/lb.

Table 9. Harvest of salmon in the Alsek River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 1992, and 5-year catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
24	6/13	24	204	1,950	0	0	0	2,154	1.0
25	6/20	26	64	2,140	0	0	0	2,204	2.0
26	6/27	23	27	5,832	0	0	0	5,859	3.0
27	7/04	22	4	1,844	0	0	0	1,848	2.0
28	7/11	20	1	2,068	0	1	0	2,070	2.0
29	7/18	20	0	1,667	0	0	3	1,670	2.0
30	7/25	18	1	2,472	0	0	2	2,475	3.0
31	8/01	3	0	458	0	0	1	459	2.0
32-33	8/15	4	0	614	39	0	1	654	8.0
34-35	8/29	4	0	198	304	0	43	545	6.0
36-37	9/12	8	0	65	1,384	0	59	1,508	6.0
38-40	10/3	8	0	2	1,583	0	27	1,612	9.0
Totals		26	301	19,310	3,310	1	136	23,058	46.0

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1987	27	345	11,299	2,537	0	1,922	16,102	38.5
1988	30	223	6,286	4,986	7	907	12,409	34.0
1989	28	240	13,513	5,833	3	1,029	20,618	38.0
1990	25	78	16,852	1,437	0	495	18,862	38.0
1991	21	103	17,542	5,956	0	103	23,704	49.0
Ave.	26	198	13,098	4,150	5	891	18,339	36.1
1992	26	301	19,310	3,310	1	136	23,058	46.0
Deviation*								
1992	0	+52%	+47%	-20%	-80%	-85%	+26%	+27%

* Deviation from a 5-year average.

Table 10. Alsek River and Klukshu Weir escapement, 1992.

Date	Area	Sockeye	Coho	Remarks
6/29	Tanis #1 and #2			None seen
8/20	Tanis # 2	350		Partial survey
9/10	Tanis # 1			None seen
9/10	Tanis # 2	50		
9/10	Gines Creek			None seen
9/10	Emile Creek			None seen
9/10	Basin Creek	1,000		
9/10	Cabin Creek	10	20	
9/14	Tanis #1		500	
9/14	Tanis #2			None seen
9/14	Cabin Creek		50	
9/16	Tanis #1		280	
9/16	Tanis #2		70	
9/16	Cabin Creek		20	Poor visibility
9/21	Tanis #1		400	
9/21	Tanis #2		160	Poor visibility
9/21	Cabin Creek		350	

Klukshu weir[a]

Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Total
1,366	20,215	1,221	22,802

[a] A food fishery harvest of 84 chinook and 2,256 sockeye above the weir counts deducted from the weir counts leaves an effective escapement of 1,282 chinook and 17,959 sockeye. The weir was removed prior to the end of the coho run.

Table 11. Harvest of salmon in the East River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 1992, and 5-year catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
26	6/27	29	0	351	0	0	1	352	1.0
27	7/04	31	2	442	0	0	1	445	1.0
28	7/11	29	2	942	0	0	2	946	1.0
29	7/18	32	0	2,860	0	0	3	2,863	1.0
30	7/25	40	1	9,381	0	2	3	9,387	1.0
31	8/01	44	0	19,093	97	0	19	19,209	3.0
32	8/08	60	2	51,161	68	0	476	51,707	5.0
33	8/15	62	0	27,696	259	4	798	28,757	5.0
34	8/22	37	0	18,679	1,277	0	2,199	22,155	4.0
35	8/29	34	0	11,483	3,790	0	1,810	17,083	4.0
36	9/05	29	0	1,819	4,307	0	971	7,097	3.0
37	9/12	20	0	337	6,499	0	378	7,214	3.0
38	9/19	12	0	49	4,169	0	153	4,371	3.0
39	9/26	8	0	7	1,084	0	24	1,115	3.0
40-41	10/10	Not	Fished						6.0
Totals		62	7	144,300	21,550	6	6,838	172,701	44.0

Five Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1987	89	98	133,721	5,134	113	10,525	149,593	50.2
1988	81	40	61,483	20,148	2,628	24,453	108,752	39.0
1989	92	43	145,516	7,287	678	13,724	167,248	43.0
1990	103	45	161,378	7,482	352	4,578	174,015	36.0
1991	79	49	45,334	3,857	2	2,196	51,438	30.0
Ave.	89	55	109,487	8,782	755	11,095	130,209	36.7
1992	62	7	144,300	21,550	6	6,838	172,701	44.0
Deviation*								
1992	-30%	-77%	+32%	+145%	-99%	-38%	+33%	+20%

* Deviation from a 5-year average.

Table 12. Harvest of sockeye salmon in the inriver, surf, and ocean East River fisheries, 1992.

Week	Ending Date	Area	Sockeye Catch	% Sockeye Catch
30	7/25	Inriver	8,108	86.4
		Surf	1,273	13.7
		Ocean	Not fished	
31	8/01	Inriver	12,068	63.2
		Surf	7,025	36.8
		Ocean	Not fished	
32	8/08	Inriver	24,953	48.8
		Surf	26,208	51.2
		Ocean	Not fished	
33	8/15	Inriver	14,858	53.6
		Surf	12,111	43.7
		Ocean	727	2.7
34	8/22	Inriver	15,238	81.6
		Surf	3,321	17.8
		Ocean	120	.6
Totals *		Inriver	90,908	63.0
		Surf	52,545	36.4
		Ocean	847	.6

* Totals include catches from weeks not listed in this table.

Table 13. East River escapement, 1992.

Date	Sockeye	Coho	Remarks
6/09	700		
6/17	400		250 in Doame River
6/21	400		Poor visibility, turbid
6/24	500		400 in Doame River
6/29	400		900 in Doame River
7/05	1,200		
7/07	1,700		
7/13	1,900		
7/15	4,000		
7/20	3,500		Poor visibility
7/21	4,500		
7/22	5,300		
7/26	15,200		
7/29	7,500		Poor visibility
7/31	28,000		
8/04	15,000		Poor visibility
8/06	33,000		
8/10	37,000		
8/17	32,000		Poor visibility
8/20	41,000		Mixed w/chum and coho
8/23	43,000		Mixed w/chum and coho
9/10		200	In Doame River
9/21		3,700	In Doame River

Table 14. East River return-per-spawner since 1975.

Year	Total Return	Parent Year Escapement	Return Per Spawner	Rank
1976	79,816	10,000	7.98	1
1982	177,785	25,000	7.11	2
1985	245,851	35,000	7.02	3
1992	187,300	38,000	4.93	4
1983	147,204	30,000	4.91	5
1990	203,378	44,000	4.62	6
1977	61,309	15,000	4.08	7
1984	68,023	18,000	3.78	8
1975	44,530	12,000	3.71	9
1979	81,262	22,000	3.69	10
1988	99,483	29,000	3.43	11
1989	175,516	60,000	2.93	12
1987	167,723	65,000	2.58	13
1991	75,334	34,000	2.22	14
1981	82,365	40,000	2.06	15
1978	56,003	35,000	1.60	16
1986	120,355	80,000	1.50	17
1980	66,530	50,000	1.33	18

Average return per spawner since 1975: 3.86:1.

Table 15. Harvest of salmon in the Akwe River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 1992, and 5-year catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
26	6/27	4	Fished	No catch	recorded			0	1.5
27	7/04	4	33	1,145	0	1	1	1,180	2.5
28	7/11	6	8	1,369	0	0	3	1,380	2.5
29-30	7/25	5	0	461	1	0	1	463	2.0
31+34	Not	fished							3.0
32-35	8/29	3	0	59	36	0	8	103	4.0
36-37	9/12	3	0	0	346	0	0	346	4.0
38	9/19	4	0	0	1,046	0	0	1,046	2.0
39	9/26	5	0	0	1,379	0	0	1,379	3.0
40-41	10/10	5	0	0	594	0	0	594	6.0
Totals		6	41	3,034	3,402	1	13	6,491	30.5

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1987	12	190	12,133	7,945	32	513	20,813	38.0
1988	13	100	12,476	13,705	1,686	2,288	30,255	39.0
1989	16	192	8,653	10,278	491	314	19,928	27.0
1990	15	193	3,996	6,718	11	42	10,960	26.0
1991	6	265	4,172	5,697	2	67	10,203	26.0
Ave.	12	188	8,286	8,869	444	645	18,432	28.6
1992	6	41	3,034	3,402	1	13	6,491	30.5
Deviation*								
1992	-50%	-78%	-63%	-62%	-99%	-98%	-65%	+7%

* Deviation from a 5-year average.

Table 16. Harvest of salmon in the Italio River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 1992 and 5-year catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
39	9/26	3	0	0	195	0	0	195	3.0
40	10/3	3	0	0	675	0	0	675	3.0
41	Not	fished							3.0
Totals		3			870			870	9.0

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1987	4	2	778	1,331	3	649	2,763	33.0
1988/90	7	0	5	4,821	6	16	4,848	39.0
1991	3	0	0	1,778	0	0	1,778	5.0
Ave.	3	0	157	1,586	2	133	1,878	15.4
1992	3	0	0	870	0	0	870	9.0
Deviation*								
1992	0	0	-100%	-45%	-100%	-100%	-54%	-42%

* Deviation from a 5-year average.

Table 17. Italio River and Italio Lake escapement, 1992.

Date	Area	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Remarks
6/09	New Italio	70			Intertidal
6/17	New Italio	225			Intertidal
6/21	New Italio	0			Poor visibility
6/24	New Italio	300			120 in Italio Lake
6/29	New Italio	450			400 in Italio Lake
7/07	New Italio	800			50 in Italio Lake
7/13	New Italio	20			Intertidal
7/15	New Italio	550			1,700 in Italio Lake
7/20	New Italio	100			Poor visibility
7/22	New Italio	100			Intertidal
7/22	Italio Lake	2,000			USFS float trip, 7/22-23
7/23	New Italio	2,500		100	25 chum, 3 chinook seen
7/26	New Italio	500			300 seen in Italio Lake
8/20	Old and New				None seen
8/23	Old Italio		10		
8/23	Middle Italio		30		
8/23	New Italio		20		
9/10	Old Italio		0		Poor visibility
9/10	Middle Italio		850		
9/10	New Italio		50		Intertidal
9/14	Old Italio		580		
9/14	Middle Italio		1,800		
9/14	New Italio		450		
9/16	Old Italio		210		Poor visibility
9/16	Middle Italio		3,500		
9/16	New Italio		130		Poor visibility
9/21	Old Italio		1,750		
9/21	Middle Italio		3,800		
9/21	New Italio		140		Poor visibility

Table 18. Five-year catch comparison of salmon harvested in the Dangerous River set gillnet fishery, 1987-1991.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1987	3	4	2,433	0	0	0	2,437	43.5
1988	3	0	1,305	0	0	0	1,305	41.5
1989/90	5	0	1,832	875	2	7	2,716	95.0
1991	3	104	390	0	0	0	494	48.0
Ave.	3	22	1,192	175	0	1	1,390	45.5
1992	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	48.5

* Fewer than three permits, catch information is confidential.

Table 19. Harvest of salmon in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet set gillnet fishery, 1992, and 5-year catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
24	6/13	60		1,266	0	1	0	1,267	1.0
25	6/20	68		3,856	0	0	0	3,856	2.5
26	6/27	68	346	8,366	0	0	0	8,712	3.5
27	7/04	92	443	21,043	0	8	8	21,502	4.5
28	7/11	96	470	23,195	12	62	11	23,750	5.5
29	7/18	86	133	13,079	24	291	2	13,529	3.5
30	7/25	84	73	15,451	262	1,872	27	17,685	5.75
31	8/01	72	28	12,628	64	2,967	23	15,710	7.0
32	8/08	41	3	4,047	309	3,619	39	8,017	7.0
33	8/15	30	3	1,169	470	2,218	32	3,892	4.5
34	8/22	39	1	461	3,069	2,091	15	5,637	3.0
35	8/29	63	2	335	15,250	394	16	15,997	3.0
36	9/05	78	0	190	35,155	28	61	35,434	4.0
37	9/12	75	0	58	34,075	0	148	34,281	4.0
38	9/19	81	2	7	28,095	1	5	28,110	4.0
39	9/26	78	0	2	11,013	0	2	11,017	4.0
40	10/3	42	0	1	5,368	0	0	5,369	4.0
41	10/10	23	0	0	791	0	0	791	4.0
Totals		96	1,504	105,154	133,957	13,552	389	254,556	74.75

5-year comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1987	61	759	63,501	30,269	10,758	899	106,186	58.0
1988	83	300	52,128	61,689	15,323	886	130,326	53.5
1989	94	1	99,945	39,318	42,974	883	183,071	73.75
1990	60	0	90,735	45,075	23,895	283	159,988	74.08
1991	87	786	120,074	89,434	2,534	186	213,014	72.00
Ave.	77	369	85,277	53,157	19,097	627	158,517	50.48
1992	96	1,504	105,154	133,957	13,552	389	254,556	74.75
Deviation*								
1992	+25%	+308%	+23%	+152%	-21%	-43%	+61%	+48%

* Deviation from a 5-year average.

Table 20. Exvessel value of Situk-Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery, 1975 -1992.

Year	Yakutat Setnet Income	Situk Setnet Income	Percent Value of Situk
1975	$ 713,860	$ 256,760	36%
1976	1,214,550	485,680	40%
1977	2,065,055	890,630	43%
1978	3,066,120	767,690	25%
1979	3,239,000	715,280	22%
1980	2,090,750	419,070	20%
1981	2,333,300	612,050	26%
1982	2,084,140	372,000	18%
1983	1,355,470	205,750	15%
1984	2,375,790	575,120	24%
1985	3,010,580	524,560	17%
1986	1,981,807	180,677	9%
1987	5,077,589	1,248,984	25%
1988	8,944,228	2,601,441	29%
1989	4,174,510	1,244,788	30%
1990	4,493,681	1,189,260	26%
1991	2,248,558	1,183,752	53%
Ave.	2,968,764	792,558	27%
1992	5,236,718	2,063,143	39%
Deviation*			
1992	+76%	+160%	+44%

* Deviation from a 17-year average.

Table 21. Dollar value of salmon harvest in the Situk-Ahmklin set gillnet fishery, 1975-1992.[a]

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	$ 7,000	$ 128,000	$ 114,560	$ 7,000	$ 4	$ 256,760
1976	24,000	345,300	108,000	8,300	80	485,680
1977	21,000	588,560	255,530	25,230	310	890,630
1978	10,000	333,150	417,270	7,140	126	767,690
1979	29,560	430,350	223,950	31,200	220	715,280
1980	22,540	155,130	218,190	23,100	106	419,070
1981	25,000	237,710	308,270	40,440	625	612,050
1982	5,610	170,940	191,240	3,800	410	372,000
1983	4,830	101,000	96,300	3,300	315	205,750
1984	12,310	50,740	498,530	10,640	2,400	575,120
1985	11,330	122,770	385,000	4,750	710	524,560
1986	3,276	59,771	116,648	688	294	180,677
1987	23,908	755,662	454,035	9,682	5,394	1,248,984
1988	10,350	1,018,060	1,522,176	40,223	10,632	2,601,441
1989	No Sale	899,505	283,090	58,445	3,748	1,244,788
1990	No Sale	816,615	352,937	18,638	1,070	1,189,260
1991	12,071	651,684	518,138	1,399	460	1,183,752
1992	29,404	929,241	1,093,096	9,816	1,586	2,063,143

[a] (Average price/lb) x (average lb/fish) x (total fish delivered).

Table 22. Situk Weir escapement counts, 1992.

Chinook[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1,985	76,773	0	61,742	0	140,500

[a] Includes 1,618 large, 236 two ocean, 131 one ocean fish.

Table 23. Situk-Ahrnklin escapement surveys, 1992.

Date	Area	Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Remarks
6/17	Ahrnklin River	0			Poor visibility, none seen
6/24	Ahrnklin River	0			Poor visibility, none seen
6/28	Ahrnklin/Antlen Rivers	2,200			Boat survey
7/19	Situk River	8,000	1,100		Nine Mile Bridge to weir, also 900 chinook seen
7/26	Situk Lake	30			Seen in small inlet stream
7/26	Mountain Lake	3,500			
7/26	Mountain Stream	4,500			
8/08	Mountain Stream	14,000			Boat survey
8/11	Situk River				900 chinook seen
9/03	Situk River			2,800	Nine Mile to landing
9/04	Ahrnklin River			1,000	Boat survey
9/16	Situk River			10,560	Old Situk to landing
9/16	Old Situk	17	1,294	1	
9/29	Situk River			13,820	Nine Mile to landing

Table 24. Harvest of salmon in the Lost River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 1991, and 5-year catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
25-26	6/27	4		357	0	1	0	358	6.0
27	7/04	3	1	158	0	0	0	159	4.5
28	7/11	3	11	1,390	0	3	0	1,404	4.5
29	7/18	4	5	704	0	6	0	715	2.5
30	7/25	3	0	209	0	8	0	217	3.5
31-32	8/08	4	3	293	2	15	1	314	5.5
33-34	8/22	Not	fished						6.0
35	8/29	4	0	45	698	0	0	743	3.0
36	9/05	5	0	8	2,399	0	0	2,407	4.0
37	9/12	3	0	3	2,967	0	0	2,970	4.0
38	9/19	4	0	2	2,487	0	0	2,489	4.0
39-41	10/10	6	0	1	1,691	0	0	1,692	12.0
Totals		5	20	3,170	10,244	33	1	13,468	59.5

5-year comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1987	4	33	1,976	3,646	113	37	5,805	41.0
1988	6	22	2,316	5,905	478	41	8,762	48.0
1989	4	15	3,090	5,737	816	20	9,678	56.5
1990	4		3,093	4,922	218	5	8,238	58.5
1991	5	21	2,789	3,621	7	3	6,441	54.5
Ave.	5	18	2,653	4,766	326	21	7,785	51.7
1992	5	20	3,170	10,244	33	1	13,468	59.5
Deviation*								
1992	0	+11%	+19%	+115%	-90%	-95%	-73%	+15%

* Deviation from a 5-year average.

Table 25. Lost River escapement, 1992.

Date	Area	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Remarks
1/15	Tawah tributary		1,786		REL Bridge to Hwy
6/29	Tawah Creek				None seen
7/07	Tawah Creek				None seen
7/15	Tawah Creek	200			
7/20	Tawah Creek	75			Under REL Bridge
7/26	Ophir Creek				None seen
9/01	Tawah Creek	8	3,378	160	Float trip
9/14	Ophir Creek	737			USFS survey
9/16	Tawah Creek	275	4,235	34	Summit Lake to Lost River

Table 26. Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat Bay set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 1992, and 5-year catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
24	6/13	15	5	267	0	0	0	272	1.0
25	6/20	23	10	1,709	3	1	8	1,731	2.5
26	6/27	24	12	2,272	1	0	16	2,301	3.5
27	7/04	13	6	367	0	7	5	385	4.5
28	7/11	23	31	7,505	0	135	16	7,687	4.5
29	7/18	27	18	4,535	21	237	12	4,823	2.5
30	7/25	32	26	9,822	126	881	84	10,939	3.5
31	8/01	31	28	3,376	229	1,771	45	5,449	2.5
32	8/08	15	7	1,037	80	1,103	17	2,244	3.0
33	8/15	6	3	635	96	500	26	1,260	3.0
34	8/22	3	0	73	138	231	2	444	3.0
35	8/29	3	1	10	473	0	3	487	3.0
36	9/05	6	0	89	1,621	0	0	1,710	4.0
37	9/12	5	0	5	2,057	0	2	2,064	4.0
38-39	9/26	8	0	3	1,571	0	0	1,574	8.0
40-41	10/10	3	0	1	151	0	0	152	6.0
Totals		32	147	31,706	6,567	4,866	236	43,522	58.5

5-year comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1987	52	319	24,943	2,520	1,671	196	29,649	46.0
1988	34	196	14,239	3,164	99,965	651	118,215	64.5
1989	47	297	24,528	4,712	14,299	309	44,145	69.0
1990	42	304	41,858	5,472	6,178	359	54,171	62.75
1991	38	392	28,581	5,296	506	397	35,172	57.5
Ave.	43	302	26,830	4,233	24,524	382	56,270	59.95
1992	32	147	31,706	6,567	4,866	236	43,522	58.5
Deviation*								
1992	-26%	-51%	+18%	+55%	-80%	-38%	-23%	-2%

* Deviation from a 5-year average.

Table 27. Yakutat Bay area escapement, 1992.

Date	Area	Coho	Pink	Remarks
7/22	Humpback Creek		100	Poor visibility, intertidal
7/23	Humpback Creek		100	Intertidal
7/26	Humpback Creek		1,000	Intertidal
7/31	Humpback Creek		1,500	Intertidal
8/06	Humpback Creek		500	Intertidal
8/21	Humpback Creek		4,500	Foot survey of Humpback Creek
9/21	Ankau Creek	1,200		Boat survey of intertidal area
9/22	Ankau Creek	1,000		Aerial survey

Table 28. Harvest of salmon in the Manby Shore Ocean and Streams set gillnet fisheries by fishing periods, 1992, and 5-year catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
25	6/20	3	1	416	0	0	0	417	2.5
26	6/27	16	3	1,989	0	0	1	1,993	3.5
27	7/04	9	1	1,573	2	7	3	1,586	4.5
28-29	7/18	5	0	865	0	0	0	865	7.0
30-34	8/22	Not	fished						15.5
35	8/29	4	0	0	627	0	0	627	3.0
36	9/05	6	0	122	2,017	0	0	2,139	3.0
37	9/12	7	0	18	2,349	0	1	2,368	3.0
38-39	9/26	9	0	0	3,117	0	0	3,117	6.0
40	10/3	Not	fished						3.0
Totals		16	5	4,983	8,112	7	5	13,112	51.0

5-year comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1987	10	15	8,067	7,552	0	1	15,635	47.5
1988	15	13	11,923	20,844	106	1	32,887	52.5
1989	25	33	33,078	7,150	47	6	40,304	51.5
1990	18	44	25,666	16,295	3	41	42,049	54.5
1991	9	30	10,971	5,609	0	26	16,636	50.5
Ave.	15	27	17,941	11,490	31	15	29,502	51.3
1992	16	5	4,983	8,112	7	5	13,112	51.0
Deviation*								
1992	+7%	-81%	-72%	-29%	-77%	-67%	-66%	-1%

* Deviation from a 5-year average.

Table 29. Harvest of salmon in the Manby Shore Ocean set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 1992, and 5-year catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
25	6/20	3	1	416	0	0	0	417	2.5
26	6/27	16	3	1,989	0	0	1	1,993	3.5
27	7/04	8	1	1,422	2	7	3	1,435	4.5
28-29	7/18	4	0	699	0	0	0	699	7.0
30	10/3	Not	fished						3.5
Totals		16	5	4,526	2	7	4	4,544	21.0

5-year comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days[a]/
1987	10	15	5,036	3	0	0	5,039	14.0
1988	9	12	9,153	1	0	0	9,166	16.5
1989	21	23	30,370	8	22	2	30,425	24.0
1990	17	44	20,465	65	3	33	20,610	27.5
1991	9	30	8,413	24	0	26	8,493	21.0
Ave.	13	25	14,687	20	5	12	14,747	20.6
1992	16	5	4,526	2	7	4	4,544	21.0
Deviation[b]								
1992	+23%	-80%	-69%	-90%	+40%	-67%	-69%	+2%

[a] Days open to fishing are through statistical week 30
[b] Deviation from a 5-year average.

Table 30. Five-year catch comparison and the 1992 harvest of salmon in the Manby Stream set gillnet fishery.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days[a]/
1987	4	0	9	4,772	0	1	4,782	21.0
1988	6	0	18	7,247	17	1	7,283	22.0
1989	7	0	8	2,627	25	3	2,663	17.0
1990	3	0	1	4,783	0	0	4,784	18.0
1991	3	0	0	2,313	0	0	2,313	18.0
Ave.	5	0	7	4,348	8	1	4,365	19.0
1992	4	0	122	3,795	0	1	3,918	18.0
Deviation[b]								
1992	-20%	0	+1,643%	-13%	-100%	0	-10%	-5%

[a] Days open to fishing for statistical weeks 34-39.
[b] Deviation from a 5-year average.

Table 31. Five-year catch comparison and the 1992 harvest of salmon in the combined Esker Creek, Spoon River, and Sudden Stream set gill net fisheries.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days[a]
1987	3	0	1	2,777	0	0	2,778	22.0
1988	11	0	17	11,825	89	1	11,932	22.0
1989	4	0	13	4,263	0	1	4,277	17.0
1990	4	0	10	11,393	0	0	11,403	19.0
1991	5	0	0	3,272	0	0	3,272	19.0
Ave.	5	0	[illegible]	6,706	18	0	6,732	19.8
1992	5	0	[illegible]	4,315	0	0	4,650	18.0
Deviation[b]								
1992	0	0	[illegible]	-36%	-100%	0	-31%	-9%

[a] Days open to fishing for statistical weeks 34-39
[b] Deviation from a 5-year average.

Table 32. Manby streams escapement, 1992.

Date	Area	Coho	Remarks
8/21	Manby Stream		None seen
8/27	Manby Stream	400	
8/27	Spoon River	100	
9/10	Manby Stream	1,200	
9/10	Spoon River	100	Poor visibility
9/10	Esker Creek	300	
9/22	Manby Stream	1,000	
9/22	Spoon River	850	
9/22	Esker Creek	1,030	

Table 33. Yahtse River to Icy Bay escapement, 1992.

Date	Area	Coho	Remarks
8/17	Big River		None seen
8/17	Jetty Creek		None seen
8/21	Jetty Creek	150	
8/21	Yahtse River		None seen
8/21	Big River		None seen
8/27	Jetty Creek	500	
8/27	Big River		None seen
8/27	Yana River		None seen
8/27	Yahtse River		None seen
9/10	Yana River	600	
9/10	Jetty Creek	800	
9/10	Big River	600	Poor visibility
9/10	Yahtse River	300	
9/10	Pt. Riou Creek	20	
9/22	Caetani River	10	
9/22	Priest River	300	
9/22	Yahtse River	500	West fork tributary
9/22	Yana River	100	
9/22	Jetty Creek	6,000	
9/22	Big River	5,200	Seen in all three tribs
9/22	Pt. Riou Creek	200	

Table 34. Harvest of salmon in the Kaliakh River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 1992, and 5-year catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
25-33	8/15	Not	fished						23.5
34-35	8/29	Not	fished						6.0
36	9/05	6	0	0	1,863	0	0	1,863	3.0
37-39	9/26	6	0	0	2,275	0	0	2,275	10.0
40-41	10/10	Not	fished						6.0
Totals		6	0	0	4,138	0	0	4,138	48.5

5-year comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days*/
1987	24	1	6	15,709	0	1	15,709	16.0
1988	14	0	2	8,867	0	0	8,869	27.0
1989	11	0	0	16,858	0	0	16,858	25.35
1990	18	0	7	13,775	0	3	13,785	20.0
1991	7	0	0	4,379	0	0	4,379	25.0
Ave.	15	0	3	11,918	0	1	11,920	22.67
1992	6	0	0	4,138	0	0	4,138	25.0
1992 deviation	-60%	0	-100%	-65%	0	-100%	-65%	+10%

* For 5-year comparison, days are for coho season only

Table 35. Kaliakh River escapement, 1992.

Date	Area	Coho	Remarks
9/20	Kultieth River	2,600	
9/20	Chiuki River	800	
9/20	Kaliakh River	1,500	Main river at outlets of tributaries

Table 36. Harvest of salmon in the Tsiu River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 1992, and 5-year catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
34	8/22	18	0	25	8,467	0	0	8,492	3.0
35	8/29	20	0	2	7,300	0	1	7,303	4.0
36	9/05	22	0	30	16,400	0	0	16,430	3.0
37	9/12	23	0	0	19,619	0	0	19,619	3.0
38	9/19	18	0	0	19,954	0	0	19,954	3.0
39	9/26	16	0	0	13,657	0	0	13,657	3.0
40	10/3	6	0	0	6,946	0	0	6,946	3.0
41	10/10	Not	Fished						3.0
Totals		23	0	57	92,343	0	1	92,401	25.0

5-year comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1987	37	0	0	35,685	0	0	35,685	11.0
1988	38	0	24	56,116	3	3	56,146	20.0
1989	24	0	41	62,939	2	0	62,982	18.75
1990	29	0	31	33,785	2	0	33,818	10.0
1991	23	0	0	38,195	0	1	38,196	21.1
Ave.	30	0	19	45,344	1	1	45,365	16.2
1992	23	0	57	92,343	0	1	92,401	25.0
Deviation*								
1992	-23%	0	+200%	+104%	-100%	0	+104%	+54%

* Deviation from a 5-year average.

Table 37. Tsiu/Tsivat River coho salmon escapement, 1992.

Date	Below markers/Tsiu	Above markers/Tsiu	Tsivat	Remarks
8/17	200	1,800		
8/22	4,500	5,000		
8/25	500	0		Very poor visibility
8/30	3,000	1,500		Poor visibility
9/03	500	14,000		
9/08	300	4,500	250	Poor visibility
9/15	800	20,000	4,000	
9/20	4,500	22,000	4,300	
9/26	500	8,000	6,200	Poor visibility
10/2	0	12,000	0	Poor visibility, Tsivat turbid

Table 38. Tashalich River to Cape Suckling escapement, 1992.

Date	Area	Coho	Remarks
9/15	Tashalich River	400	All fish seen were intertidal
9/15	Kiklikh River	5,900	4,500 were intertidal
10/2	Tashalich River	600	
10/2	Kiklikh River	0	None seen, turbid

Table 39. Yakutat subsistence salmon harvest, 1992.[a]

Location[b]	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Other	Total
Alsek (5)	15	37	44	0	0	0	96
East (4)	0	189	30	0	0	0	219
Akwe (3)	16	85	44	0	0	0	145
Yakutat Bay (16)	139	234	6	20	0	11 steelhead	410
Situk (79)	325	4,472	2,762	12	11	6 steelhead	7,588
Tsiu (3)	0	0	110	0	0	12 steelhead	122
Ankau (1)	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
Lost (7)	0	1	181	1	0	0	183
Icy Bay (1)	1	13	0	3	1	4 Dolly Varden	22
Ahmklin (9)	14	215	201	1	0	0	431
Esker (1)	0	0	138	0	0	0	138
Yana (1)	0	0	80	0	0	0	80
Italio (1)	27	40	0	0	0	0	67
Sudden (2)	0	183	49	0	0	8 rainbows	240
Totals	549	5,469	3,645	37	12	41	9,753

Number of permits issued	133	
Number of permits returned	132	99.2%
Number of permits that fished	109	
Number of permits that did not fish	23	

[a] Preliminary data.

[b] Number in parenthesis shows number of permits reporting harvest from that area. Some permits reported catch from more than one area.

Table 40. Yakutat historical subsistence salmon harvest, 1980-1991.[a]

	Chinook			Sockeye			Coho			Other
Year	A[b]	B[c]	C[d]	A	B	C	A	B	C	
1980	284	?	?	961	?	?	982	?	?	
1981	167	?	?	952	?	?	1,701	?	?	
1982	198	?	?	1,645	?	?	2,180	?	?	
1983	188	?	?	1,175	?	?	360	?	?	
1984	233	56%	416	890	56%	1,598	572	56%	1,021	
1985	230	52%	442	1,003	52%	1,929	59	7%	843	
1986	301	88%	342	2,357	88%	2,678	586	89%	658	92 pinks
1987	372	92%	404	3,598	92%	3,911	883	80%	1,104	
1988	196	90%	218	2,119	90%	2,354	1,293	92%	1,405	99 pinks; 64 chums
1989	284	79%	359	3,537	79%	4,477	894	79%	1,131	220 pinks; 49 chums
1990	355	75%	473	3,152	75%	4,202	784	75%	1,045	1 pink; 16 chum
1991	375	99%	379	4,030	99%	4,071	2,222	99%	2,244	32 chums
Ave.[e]	265		379	2,118		3,153	1,043		1,179	
1992	549	99.2%	553	5,469	99.2%	5,513	3,645	99.2%	3,674	37 pinks; 12 chum
Deviation[f]										
1992			+46%			+75%			+212%	

[a] Data available only for years starting in 1980.
[b] A=Actual recorded harvest.
[c] B=Percent of permits returned.
[d] C=Extrapolated total harvest estimate; (i.e. C=A divided by B)
[e] Seven year average from 1984 through 1990
[f] Deviation from a 12-year average.

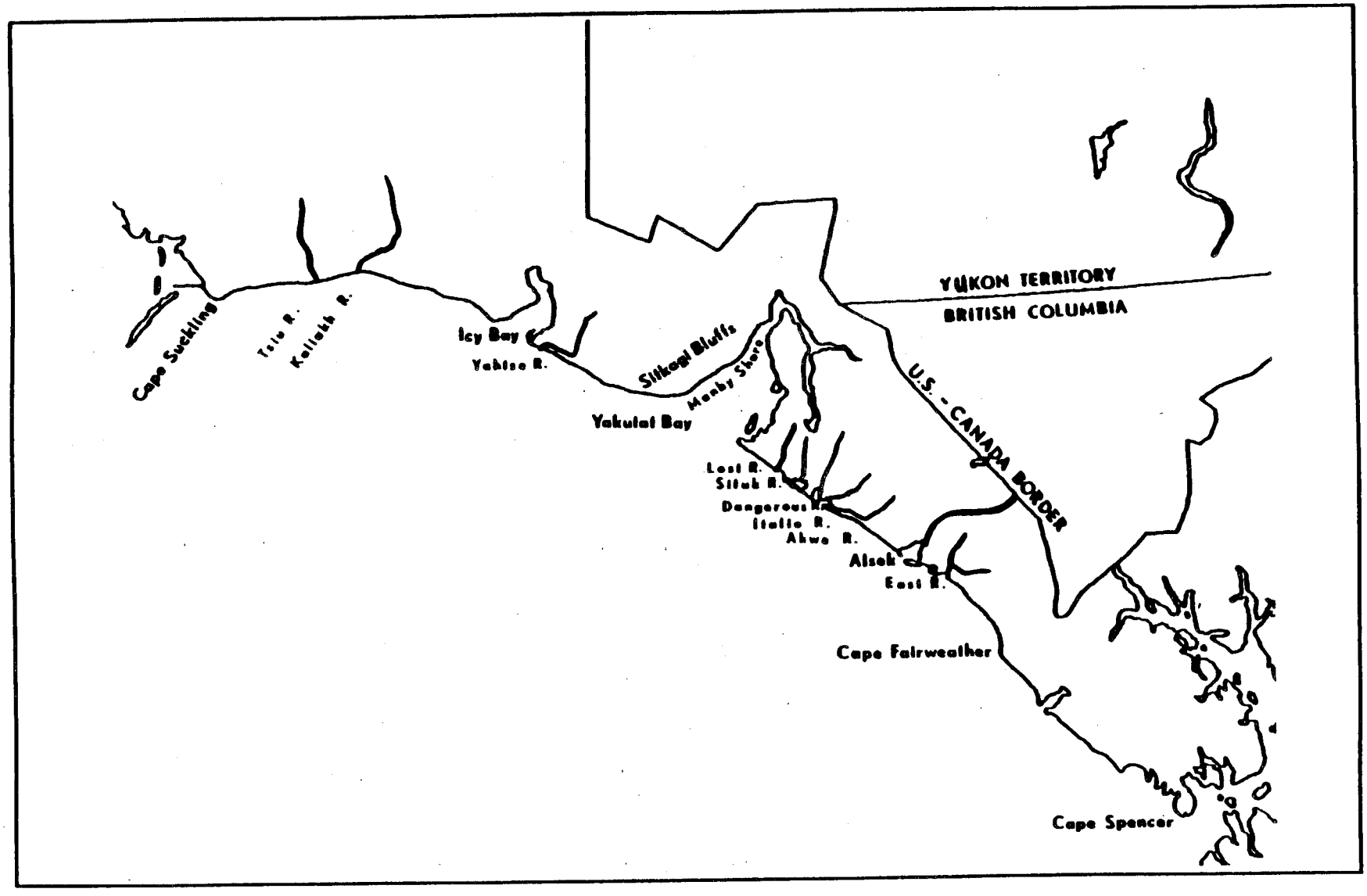

Figure 1. Yakutat Management Area (Cape Suckling to Cape Fairweather).

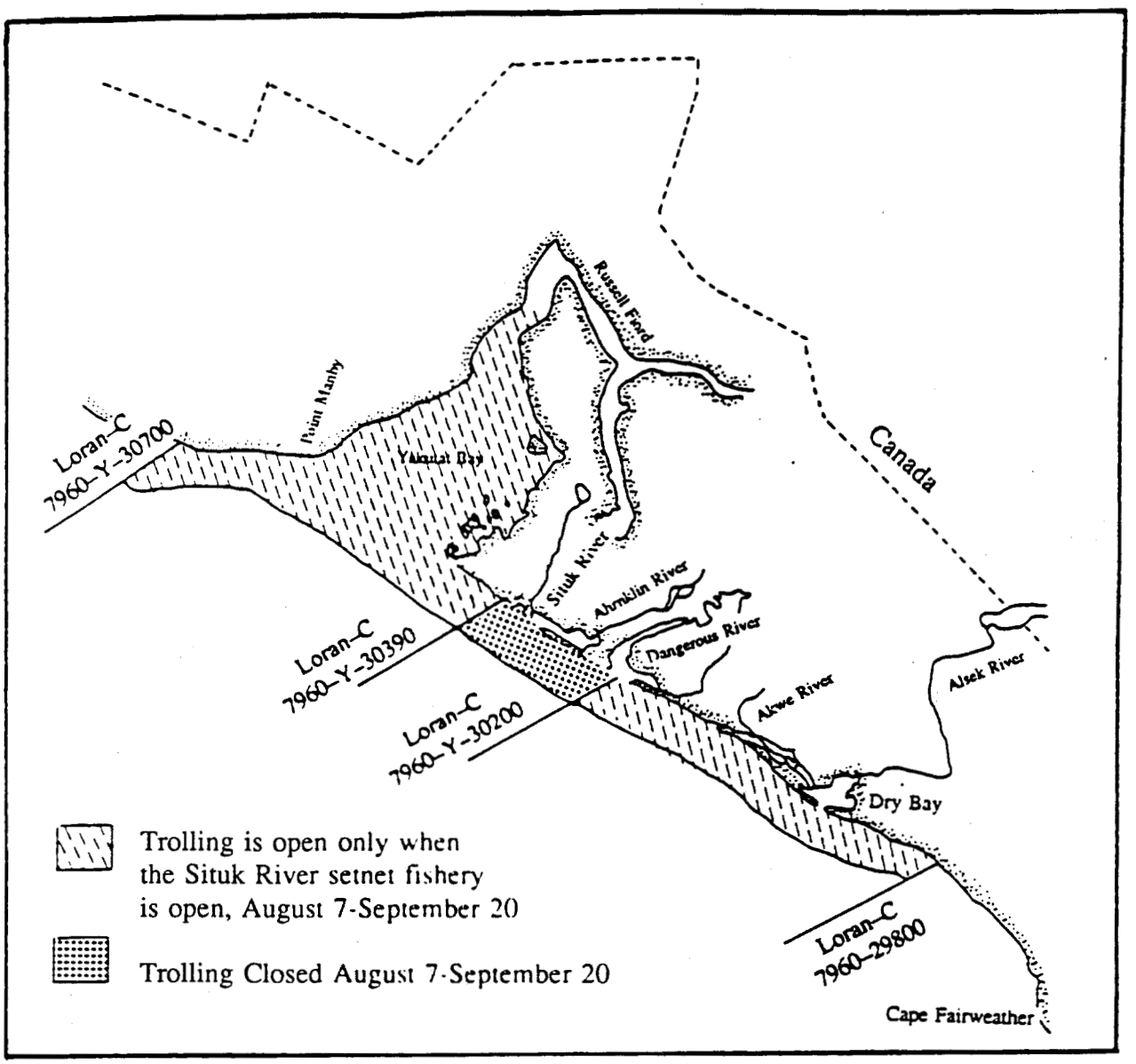

Figure 2. Yakutat area troll closures.

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